Senior High School

Introduction to the Human Philosophy

Quarter 1

What is Philosophy?

(PPT11/12-Ia-1.1_PPT11/12-Ib-1.2_PPT11/12-Ib-1.3)

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Introduction to the Human Philosophy – Grade 12
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1
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Introduction to the Human Philosophy

Quarter 1- Module 1

What is Philosophy?

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Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Introduction to the Human Philosophy Project CAP-LRE Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on *What is Philosophy?*

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators from public institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator, in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:

Notes to the Teacher
This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Introduction to the Human Philosophy Project CAP-LRE Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on *What is Philosophy?.*

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

What I Need to Know	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
What I Know	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.

What's In	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
What's New	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways; a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
What is It	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
What's More	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
What I Have Learned	This includes questions or blank sentence/ paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
What I Can Do	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.
Assessment	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
Additional Activities	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.
Answer Key	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References - This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer What I Know before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

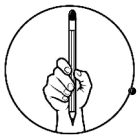
We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!

What I Need to Know

This module is designed to help you know and understand the meaning and process of doing philosophy. It will also help you to reflect on a concrete experience in a philosophical way.

After this module, you should be able to:

1. distinguish a holistic perspective from a partial point of view;
2. realize the value of doing philosophy in obtaining a broad perspective in life;
3. write a philosophical reflection on a concrete situation from a holistic perspective.



What I Know

Directions: Choose the correct answer. Write the letter on a sheet of paper.

1. What is the meaning of the Greek word *Philos?*
   a. Love
   b. Wisdom
   c. Philosophy
   d. Knowledge

2. What is the meaning of the Greek word *Sophia*?
   a. Love
   b. Wisdom
   c. Philosophy
   d. Knowledge

3. The perspective that considers large-scale patterns in system and seeing the whole and not the part.
   a. Thinking
   b. Small Thinking
   c. Partial Thinking
   d. Holistic Thinking

4. The perspective that focuses on specific aspect of a situation and seeing only the part and not the whole.
   a. Thinking
   b. Small Thinking
   c. Partial Thinking
   d. Holistic Thinking

5. It is the study or discipline that uses human reason to investigate the ultimate causes, reasons and principles which govern all things.
   a. Psychology
   b. Philosophy
   c. Sociology
   d. Anthropology

6. The action wherein a person examines his thoughts, feelings and actions and to learn more about one's life and experience.
   a. Awe / Wonder
   b. Reflection
   c. Doubt
   d. None of the Above

7. It is the English term of the word *pagkamangha* and we can easily notice it in a child's attitude.
   a. Awe / Wonder
   b. Reflection
   c. Act of Questioning
   d. All of the Above

8. The starting point of philosophizing wherein the person asks important questions in life.
   a. Awe / Wonder
   b. Reflection
   c. Act of Questioning
   d. None of the Above

9. The person who engages in Philosophizing.
   a. Social thinker
   b. Knowledgeable man
   c. Philosopher
   d. Thinking Person

10. What period in Philosophy is characterized by Cosmo-Centric?
   a. Contemporary Philosophy
   b. Modern Philosophy
   c. Medieval Philosophy
   d. Ancient Philosophy

11. What period in Philosophy is characterized by Theo-Centric?
   a. Contemporary Philosophy
   b. Modern Philosophy
   c. Medieval Philosophy
   d. Ancient Philosophy

12. What period in Philosophy is characterized by Anthropo-Centric?
   a. Contemporary Philosophy
   b. Modern Philosophy
   c. Medieval Philosophy
   d. Ancient Philosophy

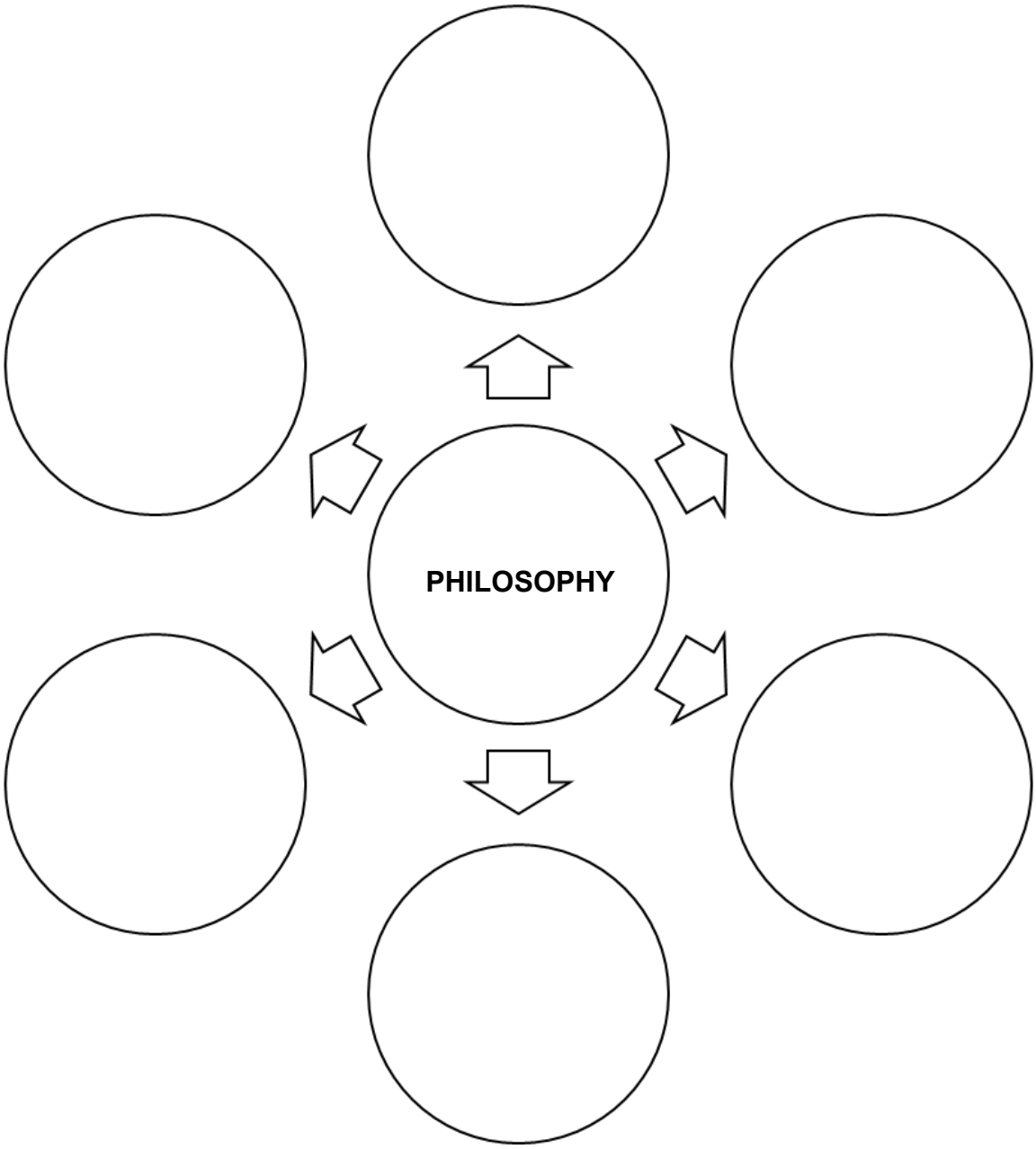
13. The branch of philosophy which deals with questions regarding reality and existence?
   a. Ethics
   b. Metaphysics
   c. Logic
   d. Aesthetics

14. Which of the following branches in Philosophy deals with moral questions and dilemmas?
   a. Ethics
   b. Metaphysics
   c. Logic
   d. Aesthetics

15. Which branch of Philosophy that deals with beauty and what makes things "beautiful"?
   a. Ethics
   b. Metaphysics
   c. Logic
   d. Aesthetics

What's In

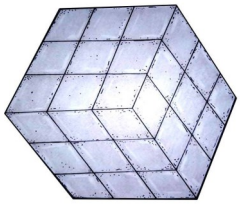
Direction: Fill in the circle with the words that you can think when you hear the word Philosophy?



What's New

Direction: Read the selection below and answer briefly the questions that follow.

"Rubik's Cube"



Rubik's cube is a toy puzzle that some people enjoy playing. It has 6 faces with different colors. All you need to do is to put all the same color into the same face of the cube. It needs analysis and problem-solving skills to finish the puzzle. Some would say they have their own unique ways of solving the cube and not following "common direction". For others, they find it hard to fix the puzzle but for others they find it relaxing and giving them focus.

Questions to Ponder:

1. Can you learn Rubik's cube just by reading the instruction and not practicing it?
2. How can you relate Rubik's cube to Philosophy?
3. In your own opinion, is there only one way to do philosophy?

What is Philosophy?

What is It

In this lesson, you will learn the meaning of philosophy, periods of philosophy, branches of philosophy, the difference of partial and holistic thinking and lastly how to philosophize.

A. The What vs. The How?

There are many ways to define Philosophy but we'll just take three to explain it.

1. The Etymological Definition

When we say etymological definition, it means that we will get the definition "from the word itself". For example, the word Anthropology, it comes from two Greek words *Anthropos* meaning man and *Logos* meaning "to study" thus the etymological definition of Anthropology is the study of man. Now, in terms of the etymological definition of Philosophy, we have two Greek words *Philos* (Φίλος) meaning love and *Sophia* (Σοφία) meaning wisdom. If we combine the two words, we have the etymological definition of philosophy which is 'the love of wisdom'. Thus, we can call the people who love to philosophize or do philosophy as lovers of wisdom. After this lesson, we may also call ourselves as lovers of wisdom.

2. Dictionary Definition

If we look into the dictionary regarding the meaning of Philosophy, it says that Philosophy is "the study or discipline that uses **human reason** to investigate the **ultimate causes, reasons and principles** which **govern all things**."

We can see five important terminologies and phrases here namely: human reason, ultimate causes, reason, principles and govern all things. Let's discuss these terms and see how they are connected to one another. The objects of study in philosophy are the ultimate causes, reason and principles; only in these three themes philosophy revolves. The instrument to be used is the human reason and only human reason alone. Why do we need to study these three themes in philosophy? Primarily because these three govern all things, it underlies Truths that guide us human beings.

We have now the etymological and dictionary definition. We have already answered the question "What is Philosophy?". Can we now claim that we already know how to philosophize just by having these two definitions? Of course not. If you can still remember our example about the Rubik's cube, we cannot learn basically how to fix the puzzle by just reading the instructions. We need to do it. The 'what is philosophy'? is not enough, the 'how to do philosophy' is also important.

3. The How of Philosophy

Philosophy is not just a noun but more on a verb to be experienced. We cannot just limit the definition of philosophy by its etymological and dictionary definitions. As a person experiences to philosophize, he or she can now give his or her own definition of philosophy, he or she now becomes a philosopher, a lover of wisdom.

Food for thought:	"There are things in life that we need to experience first before we learn it".

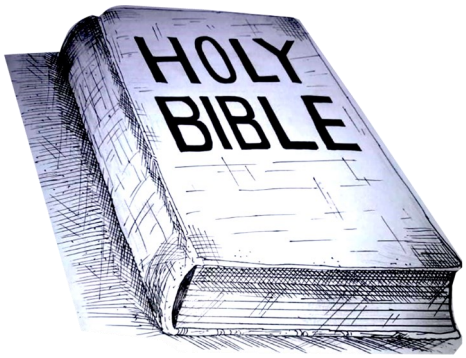
B. The Periods of Philosophy

After discussing the different definitions of Philosophy and learning that the 'how' is more important than the 'what', let us now discuss the periods of philosophy.

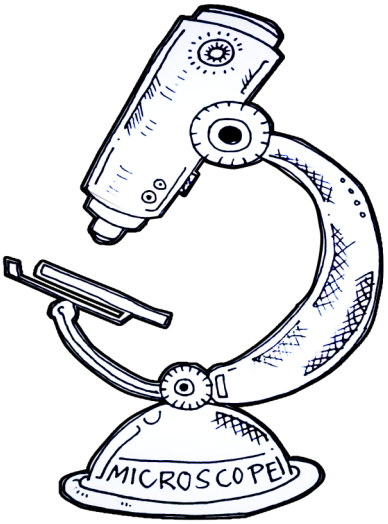
Periods	Characteristic	Philosopher
Ancient Period	Cosmo-centric	Thales
Medieval Period	Theo-centric	St. Thomas Aquinas
Modern Period	Rationalistic and Scientific	Rene Descartes
Contemporary Period	Anthropocentric	Alfred North Whitehead

1. Ancient Period – the thinkers in this period focus on the cosmos. *Cosmos* is a Greek word which means 'universe/ world'. Basically, the thinkers in this period revolve their thought on the question 'what is the world made of?'

2. Medieval Period – if the thinkers of the Ancient Period focus on the universe (*cosmos)*, the thinkers in the medieval period put their thought in the Divine Being or we call God (from Greek word Theos). They try to discuss the nature of this divine being. They also prove and disprove the existence of God. These are just some of the ideas and concepts we can find in this period.



3. Modern Period – After discussing about the world and the divine being, the thinkers put their attention now into science and reason. They believe that knowledge should be put first into the light of reason before accepting it.



4. Contemporary Period – This period in philosophy focuses now on *Anthropos* (a Greek word which means man). From *cosmos* to *theos* to *science*, now it shifted its focus to man.

Food for thought:	"Always keep in mind that all our experiences, either good or bad, pleasant or not so pleasant", are just periods in our life in which we should learn from it".

C. *Branches of Philosophy*

Now we already have knowledge regarding the history of philosophy by learning its periods. This time, let us familiarize ourselves with the different branches of Philosophy.

1. Aesthetics – this branch of philosophy deals with **beauty** and what makes things "Beautiful".
2. Logic – the branch of philosophy which deals with **correct reasoning**.
3. Epistemology- it discusses the nature **of knowledge and knowing**.
4. Ethics- the branch of philosophy which deals with **moral questions and dilemmas.**
5. Political Philosophy- studies government and deals with **questions of justice, power and the rights and obligation of citizens.**
6. Metaphysics- branch of philosophy which deals with questions regarding **reality and existence**.
7. Philosophy of Man- area in philosophy that understands the human person from philosophical perspective- integrating and synthesizing the different branches of philosophy and other fields of study to know the truth about the human person.

Food for thought:	"Different branches, one tree. Different races, different age, gender and culture, one Creator".

D. Holistic and Partial

Before we discuss this topic let me give you first 3 scenarios.

Scenario 1:

Just imagine your friend is eating *Puto* which is your favorite since you were a child. While your friend is eating it, he asks you if you want some. Let me ask you, what do you want: a whole *puto* or the one with a bite? Of course, you want to have a whole *puto*. Who would want to have a *puto* with a bite?

Scenario 2:

You just transferred to your new school. Of course being new face and all, some of your classmates have their first impression on you. Some are good and some are bad. Having good impression on you is nice but what about the negative ones? You would probably say this, “you don’t know me well. Please allow your selves to know me before you judge me”.

Scenario 3:

People nowadays love to use plastic straws in sipping beverages like cold coffee, soft drinks and juices. But do they know the harmful effects of this plastic straws in our environment? Looking on the usage of plastic straw seems harmless. We may think it is beneficial to us human beings. But using a “bird’s eye view” perspective, using plastic straws, although it seems harmless to us, are harmless to our co-habitant here on earth like the animals and plants.

The above scenarios best describe and explain the holistic and partial thinking. In scenario 1, the easiest explanation, the *puto* with a bite is partial thinking while the whole *puto* is the holistic thinking. In scenario 2, the impression of your new classmates about you is just partial because they haven’t come to know you more. They just give their impression based on what they see or hear about you. The holistic thinking is when your new classmates try and see your personality, characteristics and your whole being. They try to know you more, seeing you holistically. In scenario 3, partial thinking is looking only at the good thing that the plastic straw can give disregarding the harm it can do to the environment. The holistic thinking is when you see the pros and cons of using the plastic straw.

Holistic thinking is when you see things as whole; you look at reality that is presented to you in all sides. While on the other hand, partial thinking is when you see only the part of reality. Another example, when you see a *piso*, all you can see in the partial thinking is a money but if you see it in the light of holistic thinking it’s not just *piso*, you see the hardships and sacrifices of your parents just to have that money.

Philosophy teaches us to see things holistically. It gives us the proper perspective in dealing with our experiences.

Food for thought: “Do not be blinded and be fooled by what you see with your eyes, not everything we see is what it seems”

E. Philosophizing

After knowing that we need to think holistically and not partially; philosophy can help us to have that holistic perspective, maybe now you are asking how to philosophize. We have three ways to do it.

1. Sense of wonder/ awe (Pagkamangha)

This is the attitude that we almost forgot, the sense of wonder. Remember when you are still a child you were easily amazed by simple things. Your curiosity drives you which in the end gives you knowledge. But as we grow old, we forget how to be amazed by simple things. We want grandeurs in life. We want complexities. We follow complex things. But in the end, these grandeurs, complexities and complex things will just give us unsatisfaction which leads to disappointments. Be amazed and always have the sense of wonder in simple things for in simplicity there lies knowledge and wisdom.

2. Act of Questioning (Pagtatanong)

In philosophy, the question is more important than the answer. The more you question and think about that question you philosophize by this action you are having a critical mind and analysis. Remember the words of Socrates "the more you know, the more you do not know". The moment you stop asking questions that is the moment you stop doing philosophy.

3. Act of Reflection (Pagninilay)

Reflection requires a person to be willing to examine one's thoughts, feelings and actions and to learn more about one's life and experiences. When a person reflects about his experiences, he learns to see things holistically Through these experiences and reflections made, the result is wisdom.

Food for thought: "Allow yourself to be consumed by your experience with the guidance of Philosophizing."

F. But why?

It is easier to do things if you know the reason of doing it. It is comfortable engaging yourself in an activity if you know the importance of it and how it will be beneficial to you. If you know the value of certain things, you will appreciate it. Now let us see the value and why do we need Philosophy. These are just some of the many uses and value of philosophy.

1. Philosophy enables a person to engage in critical analysis and interpretation of concepts, definitions, arguments, and problems.

⇒ Critical thinking is indeed imperative since fake news are rampant nowadays. Having an analytic mind helps us not to simply accept ideas that are presented to us but also to avoid manipulative schemes or plans.

2. Philosophy improves problem-solving and decision making.

⇒ As we have discussed a while ago, philosophy offers us holistic thinking. This kind of attitude is important in decision making since you need to weigh your decision, seeing all the positive and negative effects of it.

3. A philosopher is a good communicator who clearly and adequately presents his or her ideas.

⇒ Philosophy helps us present our ideas and thoughts clearly. It trains us to organize our thoughts well. Doing so, aside from presenting our ideas, it helps us also to have an open mind to new and different perspective.

4. Knowledge of Philosophy can contribute to self-development.

⇒ Self-development needs to understand one's self and the world. It inspires us to know our limitations, our strength and weaknesses and improve them, most importantly, to know our purpose in life.

Food for thought:	"Philosophy cannot give us wealth, money, fame or power but it can only assure us and help us to have a life worth living"

What's More

Independent Activity No. 1
What do you see?
Direction: In the table below, write the corresponding Holistic thinking of each item on the space provided.

	Partial Thinking	***Holistic Thinking***
1. Classroom	Room	
2. 100 pesos allowance	Money	
3. Pet Dog	Animal	
4. Indian Mango	Fruits	
5. Janitor	Slave	

Independent Assessment No. 1
Is it Whole or Slice?
Direction: Write W if the statement indicates Holistic thinking and S if Partial thinking.

	1. My Mother's brown eyes.
	2. My father's hands are wrinkled because of farming.
	3. Looking at my problem in all different sides.
	4. Knowing your new friend's personality and characteristics.
	5. Physical traits of a person.

Independent Activity No. 2
Only the Best!
Directions: Identify which values of philosophy is being described by the given scenarios. Choose your answer from the box below. Write the letter on a separate sheet of paper.

A. Critical Thinking	**C. Good Communicator**
B. Problem Solving/ Decision making	**D. Self-Development**

	1. Watching news on TV.
	2. I speak what is on my mind, knowing it is reasonable.
	3. I will choose what course is best for me to take in college.
	4. I improve my weaknesses and further develop my strength.
	5. I do not listen to gossips.

Independent Assessment No. 2
Together Again!

Directions: Create a central question using the given elements. You may follow the given script in writing qualitative central research question. (5 pts. each)

1. I will not improve myself since I think I am satisfied for what I am.

2. As I listen to my friends telling their stories, I will just accept what they tell me.

3. I will make hasty decision.

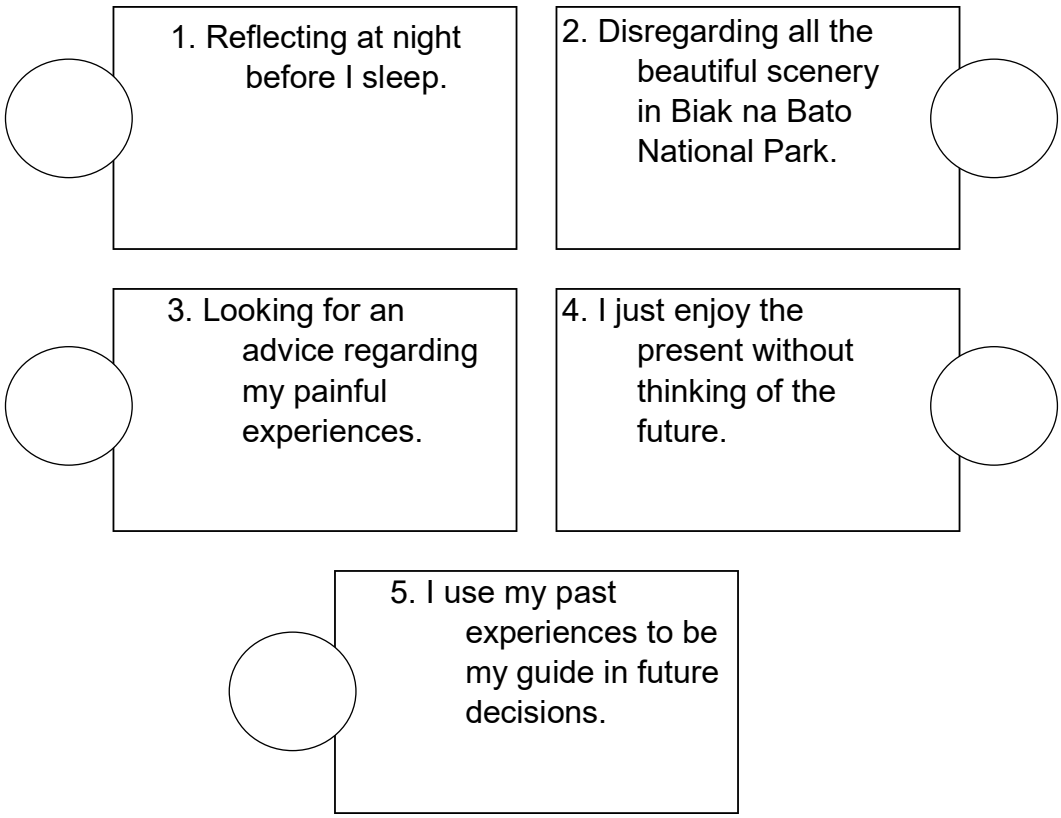
4. My friends will be taking Education as their course in college, I will join them.

5. As I express my ideas in group activity, I will not listen to the opinions and suggestions of my members.

Independent Activity No. 3
I love SOPHIA
Direction: Read the following statements and identify which starting point in philosophy best describe each.

1. A child always asking question.
2. Being amazed by seeing a beautiful painting.
3. Thinking about your daily experiences.
4. A child seeing a carabao for the first time.
5. Asking yourself every night, “What is my purpose in life?”

Independent Assessment No. 3
This is me
Direction: Identify if the situation given is starting point in philosophy. Put X on the box provided if the situation is starting point in philosophy and if not just leave it blank.


1. Reflecting at night before I sleep.
2. Disregarding all the beautiful scenery in Biak na Bato National Park.
3. Looking for an advice regarding my painful experiences.
4. I just enjoy the present without thinking of the future.
5. I use my past experiences to be my guide in future decisions.

What I Have Learned

How much do you understand!

Direction: Using a scale of 1-10, 1 being the lowest and 10 being the highest, rate how much you understand the following topics.

Topic	Rate (1-10)
Definition of Philosophy	
Periods of Philosophy	
Branches of Philosophy	
Holistic and Partial Thinking	
Starting Point of Philosophy	
Value of Philosophy	

What I Can Do

This is who I am

In our fast changing world, where we want to be always “in” or always updated, we love to hear other people’s perspective towards us. This makes us value more their opinion rather than ours. Reflect on the partial and holistic thinking regarding yourself.

A. Partial Thinking

B. Holistic Thinking

Assessment

How much do you remember?

I. Multiple Choice. Choose the correct answer. Write the letter on a separate sheet of paper.

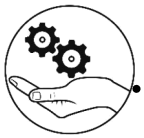
1. What language does *Philos* and *Sophia* come from?
   a. Latin c. Filipino
   b. Greek d. Spanish
2. What does the word *Philos* mean?
   a. Philosophy c. Love
   b. Love of Wisdom d. Wisdom
3. What does the word *Sophia* mean?
   a. Philosophy c. Love
   b. Love of Wisdom d. Wisdom
4. It is defined as the study or discipline that uses human reason to investigate the ultimate causes, reasons and principles which govern all things.
   a. Philosophy c. Love
   b. Love of Wisdom d. Wisdom
5. What is the etymological meaning of Philosophy?
   a. Philosophy c. Love
   b. Love of Wisdom d. Wisdom

II. IDENTIFICATON: Identify what is asked in the following statements.

_____ 1. It is looking at reality as whole.
_____ 2. This period in Philosophy is characterized by cosmos-centric.
_____ 3. This period in Philosophy is characterized by Anthropo-centric.
_____ 4 This period in Philosophy is characterized by theo-centric.
_____ 5. This period in Philosophy is characterized by science and reason.

III. Modified True or False: Write True if the statement is correct. If it is false, underline the word which makes it false then write the correct word on the space provided to make the statement correct.

_____ 1. Knowledge of Philosophy can contribute to self-worth.
_____ 2. Reflection requires a person to be willing to examine one's thoughts, feelings, and actions and to learn more about one's life and experiences.
_____ 3. Aristotle said "the more you know, the more you do not know".
_____ 4. Philosophy improves problem-solving and decision making.
_____ 5. Philosophy teaches us to see things partially.



Additional Activities

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY: Love?!

By this time, you should already have knowledge regarding philosophy and how to philosophize. With this knowledge, you should be ready to formulate your own philosophical reflection base on your experience of love.

This activity will be graded according to the following rubric.

Criteria	**Points**				
	5	4	3	2	1
The reflection paper relates entirely to the given topic which is love					
The paper is original and does not contain plagiarized content					
Content (Philosophical, there should be wisdom that we can get)					
Conclusion (how you give your advice, opinion to the readers)					

_____

By:

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References

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Abella, Robert D. *"Introduction to the Philosophy of Human Person :Teacher's Manual".* South Triangle Quezon City: C & E Publishing Inc., 2016.